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VERIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

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APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

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INVENTION: OPTICAL MODULATION
APPARATUS

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

DESCRIPTION

OPTICAL MODULATION APPARATUS

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an optical modulation apparatus used for optical communication, and particularly to a constructing technique of the optical modulation apparatus constructed by combining an optical amplifier such as a semiconductor optical amplifier with
10 an optical intensity modulator.

BACKGROUND ART

Conventionally, systems have been studied which apply multi-wavelength light including a plurality of optical carriers
15 generated by an optical short-pulse laser or by amplitude modulation/phase modulation to wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) signal transmission. Such multi-wavelength light has the same spectral spacing between individual side modes so that the channels obtained by wavelength demultiplexing of the side modes have the same
20 wavelength spacing. Accordingly, such multi-wavelength light is simpler in wavelength constellation than multi-wavelength light based on a method of preparing separate lasers for individual channels and setting wavelengths for the individual channels.

To implement a WDM signal transmission system using the
25 multi-wavelength light, one of the important problems is the simplification of the configuration of an optical modulation circuit and its economization. FIG. 1 shows a configuration of a conventional

optical modulation circuit. The multi-wavelength light generated by a multi-wavelength light source 101 undergoes wavelength demultiplexing by a wavelength demultiplexer 103, modulating by individual optical intensity modulators 105, and multiplexing by a wavelength multiplexer 107 again. The configuration as shown in FIG. 1 requires two wavelength multi-demultiplexers 103 and 107 having the same absolute value in the transmission central wavelengths. Thus, an optical modulation apparatus with a configuration as shown in FIG. 2 is proposed which includes a wavelength multi-demultiplexer 207, one or more optical intensity modulators 209, and reflecting mirrors 211 equal to the optical intensity modulators in the number (see, Japanese patent application Laid-open No. 2002-318374).

In the optical modulation apparatus as shown in FIG. 2, the multi-wavelength light, which is input to an input port 203 of an optical input section 201, passes through an input/output port 205, and undergoes wavelength demultiplexing by a wavelength demultiplexer 207, modulating by individual optical intensity modulators 209, and reflection by optical reflectors 211. Then, the reflected light rays return the paths they have come with being multiplexed again by the wavelength multiplexer 207 and output from an output port 213 of the input/output means 201. According to the system configuration, it includes only one wavelength multi-demultiplexer 207. Consequently, it can facilitate the matching of the transmission central wavelengths of the wavelength multi-demultiplexer, and reduce the cost of the system.

In either FIG. 1 or FIG. 2, the individual wavelengths have their optical power reduced by the losses of optical devices used

by the wavelength multi-demultiplexer and the like. In addition, as for the system having the multi-wavelength light source and the optical modulators placed at a distance physically, the losses of fiber transmission paths linking them become nonnegligible. Since the reduction in the WDM signal power deteriorates the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), the power must be amplified using an optical amplifier designated by the reference numeral 109 of FIG. 1 or by 215 of FIG. 2.

FIGs. 1 and 2 each show an example which amplifies the WDM signal power at once with a broadband optical amplifier that covers the entire wavelength band of the multi-wavelength light (see, Japanese patent application laid-open No. 2003-18853). The example employs a polarization independent optical amplifier that amplifies the optical intensity without depending on the polarization of the modulated light passing through the wavelength division multiplexing. Such an optical amplifier generally employs a fiber amplifier such as an erbium (Er) doped fiber amplifier (EDFA). The EDFA is an optical amplifier that amplifies the light traveling through the fiber by doping the core of the silica glass fiber with erbium ions Er^{3+} , and by utilizing the stimulated emission in the transition proper to the ions. On the other hand, as an optical amplifier used for the optical communication, a semiconductor optical amplifier (SOA) has been developed. The SOA is an optical amplifier that amplifies the light traveling through the active layer of the semiconductor by the stimulated emission by reducing the reflectance of end faces of the cavity of the semiconductor laser.

Although both types of the optical amplifiers have a broad gain

bandwidth of 30 nm or more, they differ greatly in the lifetime of carriers in the excited level. Since the EDFA has the gain broadening established by the transition from a plurality of discrete excitation energy levels, it has a long carrier lifetime of an order of milliseconds, and uneven gain broadening. In contrast with this, the SOA has a short carrier lifetime of an order of nanoseconds, and the gain broadening can be considered as uniform. Generally, the optical amplifier operates in the saturation region of the gain to obtain large output. When the optical amplifier with the uniform gain broadening amplifies a plurality of different signal wavelengths in the saturation region of the gain, the individual wavelengths scramble for the gain, which causes crosstalk between the channels and degrades the signal waveform. Accordingly, fiber amplifiers such as the EDFA are usually used to amplify the WDM signal collectively as described above. However, comparing the SOA that excites the semiconductor by injection current with the EDFA that includes a semiconductor laser for outputting pumping light, a doped fiber doped with erbium or the like, and a coupler for coupling the pumping light to the doped fiber, the SOA is far economical from the viewpoint of the number of components. In particular, the SOA is more suitable for amplifying a single signal wavelength.

To amplify the WDM signal collectively using the fiber amplifier, it is essential to increase the power of the optical amplifier to compensate for the optical losses caused by optical components such as the wavelength multi-demultiplexer and optical intensity modulators. However, a broadband, high-power light amplifier covering the entire wavelength band of the multi-wavelength light

is very expensive even if used alone. Accordingly, depending on the wavelength bandwidth and output required, a configuration that amplifies the wavelengths individually by the SOAs can sometimes implement the optical modulation circuit more cheaply than the
5 configuration using the fiber amplifier.

In addition, the SOA has the following advantages.

- The SOA is applicable as a modulator by varying the injection current in response to a modulation signal.

- The SOA can be integrated with an electro absorption modulator
10 (EA modulator) and the like.

Next, typical configuration examples of the optical modulation apparatus using the SOAs will be described.

(Conventional Example 1)

FIG. 3 shows as a conventional example 1 a configuration of
15 a conventional optical modulation apparatus applicable to the optical intensity modulator 105 as shown in FIG. 1. The system of the conventional example 1 is drawn assuming that an SOA is used as a modulator 306, and an optical modulation apparatus 303 is placed at a distance from a light source. The SOA modulator 306 has its one
20 end coupled to an input transmission path 301 to which an optical signal is input and other end coupled to an output transmission path 309 from which the optical signal is output. The input/output transmission paths, however, include optical connectors and splices in addition to a variety of optical devices such as an optical filter
25 and optical coupler not shown. Furthermore, although omitted from this figure, a wavelength multi-demultiplexer is inserted between the input/output transmission path 301 and the SOA modulator 306.

These components all constitute reflection points. Since the reflection points are present at both end sides of the SOA optical amplifying section 306, the reflection points and the SOA constitute an optical cavity, which can make the operation of the SOA unstable.

5 To prevent the defect, optical isolators 305 and 307, which allow the light to be transmitted in one direction, are inserted into both sides of the SOA as shown in FIG. 3.

(Conventional Example 2)

FIG. 4 shows as a conventional example 2 a configuration of
10 a conventional optical modulation apparatus applicable to the optical modulation circuit of FIG. 2. FIG. 4 shows configurations of two types of optical modulation apparatuses 405 and 407. A first type optical modulation apparatus 405 is configured such that a bidirectional optical amplifier 409 amplifies the optical power of a continuous
15 wave demultiplexed by a wavelength multi-demultiplexer 403, and an optical intensity modulator 411 receiving the continuous wave carries out intensity modulation by a data signal to generate modulated light followed to be reflected by an optical reflector 413, and that the reflected light passes through the optical intensity modulator 411
20 and bidirectional optical amplifier 409 once again. A second type optical modulation apparatus 407 is configured such that a bidirectional optical amplifier 415 amplifies the optical power of the continuous wave demultiplexed by the wavelength multi-demultiplexer 403, an optical loop constructed by using an
25 optical circulator 417 receives the continuous wave, and an optical intensity modulator 419 installed in the optical loop carries out the intensity modulation by the data signal to generate modulated

light, and that the modulated light passes through the optical circulator 417 and the bidirectional optical amplifier 415 once again. In the former optical modulation apparatus 405, the optical reflector 413 can be a discrete component separated from the optical intensity modulator 411, or can be affixed to the end face of the optical intensity modulator 411 as an integrated combination thereof.

As the bidirectional amplifiers 409 and 415 used in the configuration of FIG. 4, an SOA is suitable because it is enough for these amplifiers to perform single wavelength amplification. Using the SOA as the bidirectional optical amplifiers 409 and 415, however, brings about signal degradation because of the gain scrambling between the continuous wave and modulated light in the saturation region of the gain. Specifically, the continuous wave is modulated by the signal pattern of the modulated light within the optical amplifiers 409 and 415.

Therefore it is preferable as illustrated in FIG. 5 that the bidirectional optical amplifiers 409 and 415 be used in an unsaturated region in which when the sum of the output powers (or of the input powers) of the continuous wave and modulated light from the bidirectional optical amplifiers 409 and 415 is less than certain output power (or input power), the gain is kept constant.

(Problems to be Solved)

The configuration of the conventional example 1 as shown in FIG. 3 has a remaining problem of the end face reflection of the SOA device itself even if the optical isolators 305 and 307 are inserted into both ends of the SOA 306. Generally, the SOA 306 has its end faces applied with antireflection coating to reduce the end face

reflectance, and the end face reflectance is usually smaller than the reflectance of the transmission path reflection. However, when the SOA 306 has a large gain, the cavity effect of the optical modulation apparatus 303 increases, thereby making the amplifying operation
5 unstable. In other words, the value of the end face reflectance imposes a limit on the gain permitted for the SOA. Accordingly, to achieve the high gain amplification by the SOA, it is necessary to connect SOAs in cascade as shown in FIG. 6, for example.

As a multi-stage configuration of the SOAs, a two-stage cascade
10 configuration of SOA +EA modulators (which will be described later) is proposed (Relevant Reference 1: Ohman, F.; Bischoff, S.; Tromborg, B.; Mork, J.; "Noise properties and cascadability of SOA-EA regenerators", Lasers and Electro-Optics Society, 2002. LEOS 2002. The 15th Annual Meeting of the IEEE, Volume 2, 2002, Pages 895-896).
15 To minimize the effect of the optical reflection in the multi-stage configuration of the SOAs, although it is possible to insert optical isolators into the input/output ends of all the multi-stage SOAs as shown in FIG. 6, it is not desirable from the viewpoint of cost. In addition, the Relevant Reference 1 describes nothing about the
20 insertion of the optical isolators.

As for the configuration of the conventional example 2 as shown in FIG. 4, it has reflected light 1 and reflected light 2 at the ends of the bidirectional optical amplifiers (SOA) 409 and 415. Even though the end faces of bidirectional optical amplifiers 409 and 415 are
25 made to have low reflectance by the antireflection coating, the reflected light is large because of the amplification of the power of the reflected light before and after the end face reflection. Thus,

the reflected light interferes with signal light, and brings about noise. Incidentally, the reflected light 1 and reflected light 2 will be explained later in the description of FIG. 8.

5 DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is implemented to solve the foregoing problems. Therefore it is an object of the present invention to provide an economical optical modulation apparatus that can reduce the effect of the reflected light rays and achieve the stable amplifying function
10 by the device specification design and device configuration considering the effect of the reflection passing through the optical amplifiers in the optical modulation apparatus with a configuration including optical amplifiers connected in a multi-stage fashion, or in the optical modulation apparatus including optical amplifiers as
15 bidirectional optical amplifiers.

A first aspect of the present invention implements a stable amplifying function by reducing the effect of reflected light rays from end faces of a bidirectional optical amplifier by imposing a numerical limitation on the relationship between the gain of the
20 bidirectional optical amplifier and the loss of the optical modulator in a reflection type optical modulator including the bidirectional optical amplifier, or in a multi-wavelength collective optical modulation apparatus combining the multiple optical modulators.

A second aspect of the present invention implements a stable
25 amplifying function by reducing the effect of reflected light rays from end faces of a bidirectional optical amplifier by inserting a polarization rotation means into a reflection type optical modulator

including the bidirectional optical amplifier, or into a multi-wavelength collective optical modulation apparatus combining the multiple optical modulators.

5 A third aspect of the present invention implements both stable amplifying function and cost reduction by reducing the effect of reflected light rays by interposing optical isolators at every alternate SOAs in a transmission-type optical modulation apparatus including semiconductor optical amplifiers (SOAs) connected in a multistage fashion.

10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a conventional optical modulation circuit;

15 FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a conventional reflection type optical modulation apparatus;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a conventional optical modulation apparatus utilizing a semiconductor optical amplifier;

20 FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a conventional optical modulation apparatus utilizing bidirectional optical amplifiers;

FIG. 5 is a graph illustrating an unsaturated region of a semiconductor optical amplifier;

25 FIG. 6 is a block diagram showing a configuration conceivable as an optical modulation apparatus that can achieve high gain amplification by multistage connection of semiconductor optical amplifiers;

FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram illustrating behavior of reflected light rays in a multistage connection of a plurality of semiconductor optical amplifiers;

FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram illustrating reflected light rays
5 of a semiconductor optical amplifier;

FIG. 9 is a schematic diagram illustrating the behavior of reflected light rays in a multistage connection of two semiconductor optical amplifiers;

FIG. 10 is a table illustrating ratios of the reflected light
10 rays to signal light in FIG. 9;

FIGs. 11A-11C are block diagrams each showing a configuration of an optical modulation apparatus of a first embodiment in accordance with the present invention;

FIGs. 12A-12C are block diagrams each showing a configuration
15 of an optical modulation apparatus of a second embodiment in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a graph illustrating characteristics of an optical modulation apparatus of a third embodiment in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a block diagram showing a configuration of an optical
20 modulation apparatus of a fourth embodiment in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 15 is a schematic diagram illustrating directions of planes of polarization in the fourth embodiment in accordance with the present
25 invention; and

FIG. 16 is a block diagram showing a configuration of an optical modulation apparatus of a fifth embodiment in accordance with the

present invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The best mode for carrying out the invention will now be described
5 with reference to the accompanying drawings.

(FIRST EMBODIMENT)

The first embodiment in accordance with the present invention has, in a transmission-type optical modulation apparatus including semiconductor optical amplifiers (SOAs) connected in cascade, optical
10 isolators inserted at every alternate units to reduce the effect of the reflected light, thereby implementing the stable amplifying function and cost reduction at the same time. Before describing concrete configuration examples of the present embodiment, its principle will be explained.

15 <Reflected Light in Multistage Connection of SOAs>

FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating reflected light rays when a plurality of SOAs are arranged in the multistage connection. In the multistage connection, to operate it as an optical modulation apparatus, one of the SOAs must be used as an optical intensity modulator, or
20 an external modulator must be inserted. However, to simplify the description of the reflected light rays here, the SOAs are assumed to function just as an optical amplifier.

In FIG. 7, n (≥ 2) semiconductor optical amplifiers ($S_1, S_2, \dots, S_1, \dots, S_n$) are coupled in series via $n+1$ optical paths ($x_1, x_2, \dots, x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}$) inclusive of input/output paths which are connected
25 to an input-side transmission path 301 and an output-side transmission path 309, respectively. As described above, the input/output

transmission paths 301 and 309 constitute a reflection point. In addition, since the SOAs ($S_1, S_2, \dots, S_1, \dots, S_n$) have reflection ends at both ends of the devices themselves, the SOAs become reflection points by themselves.

5 FIG. 8 is a diagram illustrating the reflected light rays of the SOA. Assume that the SOA has a gain g_1 , and end face reflectance r , then, when light with optical power 1 is input to the SOA, the SOA has reflection optical power of $g_1^2 r$. This means that the end face reflectance is multiplied by g_1^2 . The reflection can take place
10 bidirectionally in every SOA.

 In FIG. 7, the reflections in the traveling direction of the signal light are designated by $\text{Ref}(0), \text{Ref}(1), \dots, \text{Ref}(i),$ and $\text{Ref}(n)$ in this order from the input-side, and the reflections in the opposite direction of the signal light are designated by $\text{ref}(1), \text{ref}(2), \dots,$
15 $\text{ref}(i),$ and $\text{ref}(n+1)$ in this order from the input-side. The $\text{Ref}(0)$ and $\text{ref}(n+1)$ are input-side transmission path reflection and output-side transmission path reflection, respectively, and the remaining reflections $\text{Ref}(i)$ and $\text{ref}(i)$ represent bidirectional reflections of the semiconductor optical amplifier S_i .

20 The effect of the reflected light rays will be considered in the case of $n = 2$ for simplicity. FIG. 9 is a diagram illustrating the reflected light rays when $n = 2$. The symbols $\text{Ref}(0), \text{Ref}(1)$ and $\text{Ref}(2)$ designate the reflections in the traveling direction of the signal light, and the symbols $\text{ref}(1), \text{ref}(2)$ and $\text{ref}(3)$ designate
25 the reflections in the opposite direction. The $\text{Ref}(0)$ and $\text{ref}(3)$ designate the input-side transmission path reflection and output-side transmission path reflection, respectively, and $\text{Ref}(1)$ and $\text{ref}(1),$

and $\text{Ref}(2)$ and $\text{ref}(2)$ are the reflections of the semiconductor optical amplifiers S_1 and S_2 , respectively. The reflection becomes a problem because following the reflection (first reflection) in the direction opposite to the traveling direction of the signal light, the reflection
 5 (second reflection) in the traveling direction occurs, which will make the signal optical power unstable because of interference with the signal light. In FIG. 9, since the SOAs have a gain, the reflected light rays are amplified by that gain, which enhances the effect.

FIG. 10 is a table illustrating ratios of the twice reflected
 10 light rays to the signal light when the reflectances of the $\text{Ref}(i)$ and $\text{ref}(i)$ in FIG. 9 are assumed to be $R(i)$ and $r(i)$ (where $1 \leq i \leq 3$). As shown in FIG. 10, when $\text{Ref}(i-1)$ reflection occurs following $\text{ref}(i)$, the ratios of the twice reflected light rays to the signal light are in the order of a square of the reflectance at the reflection
 15 point. However, when the reflection $\text{Ref}(i-2)$ or $\text{Ref}(i-3)$ occurs following $\text{ref}(i)$, the ratio of the twice reflected light rays to the signal light is increased by a square of the gain of the SOA passed through as compared with the order of the square of the reflectance at the reflection point.

Although FIG. 10 shows the case where $n = 2$, when n SOAs are
 20 arranged in the multistage connection, the reflections $\text{Ref}(i-2)$, $\text{Ref}(i-3)$, \dots , and $\text{Ref}(0)$ following $\text{ref}(i)$ have the ratios of the reflected light rays to the signal light greater than the reflection $\text{Ref}(i-1)$ following $\text{ref}(i)$ by squares of the gains of S_{i-1} , $S_{i-1} + S_{i-2}$,
 25 \dots , $S_{i-1} + S_{i-2} + \dots + S_1$ (where $1 \leq i \leq n+1$).

Accordingly, to allow the reflection $\text{Ref}(i-1)$ following $\text{ref}(i)$, and to prevent reflections $\text{Ref}(i-2)$, $\text{Ref}(i-3)$, \dots , and $\text{Ref}(0)$ following

ref(i), it is enough to insert optical isolators at every alternate optical path ($x_1, x_2, \dots, x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}$).

<Concrete Configuration Example>

FIGs. 11A-11C are diagrams illustrating configurations of the optical modulation apparatus of the first embodiment in accordance with the present invention, into which optical isolators are inserted at every alternate optical path. Here, O_1 and O_2 each designate an optical isolator. The first optical isolator O_1 is inserted into the first optical path x_1 between the input-side transmission path and the first SOA S_1 , and the second optical isolators O_1 is inserted into the third optical path x_3 between the second SOA S_2 and third SOA S_3 . Thus, the present embodiment is characterized by inserting the optical isolators at every alternate optical path.

In addition, the present examples each include $n = 3$ SOAs, and use any one of them as an optical intensity modulator (MOD) by carrying out intensity modulation of injection current by a transmission signal. Specifically, the third SOA S_3 is used as the optical intensity modulator in FIG. 11A, the second SOA S_2 is used as the optical intensity modulator in FIG. 11B, and the first SOA S_1 is used as the optical intensity modulator in FIG. 11C.

As for the foregoing relationship of the arrangement of the optical isolators and the optical intensity modulator, it is the same when the number of the SOAs is two or four or more.

The configuration of the embodiment can implement the system that can compensate for the optical power loss on the transmission path and achieve the modulation operation simultaneously in the optical communication system having the light source for outputting the

continuous wave and the optical intensity modulator, which are placed at a distance via the transmission path.

(SECOND EMBODIMENT)

FIGS. 12A-12C are diagrams each showing a configuration of the optical modulation apparatus of a second embodiment in accordance with the present invention. The present embodiment is a variation of the first embodiment, which has an optical intensity modulator M inserted between any two of three SOAs S_1 , S_2 and S_3 constituting the optical amplifier.

FIG. 12A shows a configuration having the optical intensity modulator M inserted into a section in which neither the optical isolator O_1 nor O_2 is inserted. Although the example is shown here which has the optical intensity modulator M inserted into the second optical path (optical connection means) x_2 between the first and second SOAs S_1 and S_2 , the optical intensity modulator M can be inserted into a fourth optical path x_4 between the third SOA S_3 and the output terminal. In the latter case, however, it is necessary to use an optical intensity modulator M that can handle the optical power amplified by the final stage SOA S_3 .

In the configuration of FIG. 12A, the intensity modulation is carried out twice by the optical intensity modulator M until the continuous wave output from the first SOA S_1 interferes with the twice reflected light ray of the continuous wave at the second SOA S_2 and first SOA S_1 . Accordingly, the ratio of the twice reflected light ray to the signal light is relatively small as compared with the case where no optical intensity modulator M is inserted.

FIG. 12B shows a configuration that has the optical intensity

modulator M inserted into the section into which the optical isolator O_2 is inserted. Although the example shown has the optical intensity modulator M inserted into the third optical path x_3 between the second and third SOAs S_2 and S_3 , the optical intensity modulator M can be
5 inserted into the first optical path x_1 between the input terminal and the first SOA S_1 . In the latter case, however, it is necessary to consider that the input power to the SOA S_1 is reduced and the SNR is deteriorated because of the loss of the optical intensity modulator M. Incidentally, the order of connection of the optical
10 isolator O_2 and the optical intensity modulator M is arbitrary as shown in FIGs. 12B-12C.

As the optical intensity modulator M used in the present embodiment, an electro absorption optical intensity modulator (EA modulator) can be used, for example. Since the foregoing first
15 embodiment uses the SOA as the optical intensity modulator, it is difficult to carry out the modulation operation of the order of G (bps) or more. In contrast, the EA modulator used as the optical intensity modulator can handle the modulation operation of the order of 40G (bps).

20 (THIRD EMBODIMENT)

A third embodiment of the optical modulation apparatus in accordance with the present invention relates to a system that can achieve the stable amplifying function by reducing the effect of the reflected light rays on the end faces of the bidirectional optical
25 amplifiers by imposing the following numerical limitation on the gain of the amplifier in the foregoing system configuration including the bidirectional optical amplifiers as shown in FIG. 4. The numerical

limitation on the amplifier gain in accordance with the present invention will be described below.

<Method of Quantifying Effect of Reflected Light>

As shown in FIG. 4, there are two reflected light rays from
5 the ends of the bidirectional optical amplifier 409 or 415: first
reflected light 1 travels in the same direction as the modulated light,
and second reflected light 2 travels in the same direction as the
continuous wave. The continuous wave undergoes the intensity
modulation and becomes the modulated light. Since the reflected light
10 2 travels through the same path as the continuous wave, the modulated
light is finally provided with the reflected light 1 and reflected
light 2. The modulated light interferes with the same polarization
direction components of the reflected light 1 and reflected light
2, thereby generating intensity fluctuations as beat noise. Next,
15 a method will be described of quantitatively showing the effect of
the reflected light 1 and reflected light 2 on the modulated light.

The following are assumed here.

• The multiple reflection light rays, which are reflected off
the first end face of the bidirectional optical amplifier 409 or 415
20 and then reflected off the second end face thereof again, are assumed
to be sufficiently small and are neglected.

• The mark-to-space ratio of the transmission signal is assumed
to be 1/2. (Since the continuous mark or space in the data signal
train makes it difficult to extract a clock signal at the reception
25 of the signal, a technique of making the mark-to-space ratio nearly
1/2 is usually employed such as scramble in the SDH (synchronous digital
hierarchy) or 8 B→10 B (bel) conversion in the gigabit ether.)

Assume that the input continuous wave power to the bidirectional optical amplifiers 409 and 415, the gain of the bidirectional optical amplifiers 409 and 415, the difference between the modulated light output power and the input continuous wave power to the optical intensity modulators 411 and 419, and the reflectance of the entire bidirectional optical amplifier are 1, g , x and r' , respectively, then the modulation optical power of the optical modulator output, the power of the reflected light 1, and the power of the reflected light 2 are represented by g^2x , r' and g^2x^2r' , respectively.

Since the problem to be considered here is the interference between the modulated light and the reflected light, it is enough to consider only the effect of the reflected light when the modulated light is at the mark. Since the transmission signal has the mark-to-space ratio of 1/2, the mark level power of the output modulated light of the optical modulator, and the mark level power of the reflected light 2 are $2g^2x$ and $4g^2x^2r'$, respectively. Here, since the probability is 1/2 that the modulated light and reflected light 2 are mark at the same time in the optical modulator output, the effect of the reflected light 2 is halved. Accordingly, the power ratio between the modulated light and the total reflected light when the modulated light is at the mark is expressed by

$$\frac{S}{N} = \frac{2g^2x}{(r' + 2g^2x^2r')} \quad (1)$$

In addition, since r' has a relationship of $r' = g^2r$ when the fiber coupling loss is neglected, it can be rewritten as

$$\frac{S}{N} = \frac{2g^2x}{(g^2r + 2g^4x^2r)} \quad (2)$$

Considering expression (2) as a function of x , expression (2) takes
5 a maximum value when

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \quad (3)$$

In other words, the effect of the reflected light rays can be minimized
10 at that value. Rewriting it using a logarithmic scale and the
transmission path loss $L[\text{dB}]$ and bidirectional amplifier gain $G[\text{dB}]$,
the following expression holds.

$$L = -10 \log_{10}(x) = 10 \log_{10}(g) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \log_{10}(2) = G + 1.5 \quad (4)$$

15

In this case, the power of the reflected light 1 becomes equal to
that of the reflected light 2.

In actuality, since the reflected light interferes with the
modulated light, the foregoing description is effective only for
20 deriving expression (4) above that optimizes the SNR. The quantitative
estimation of the effect of the reflected light on the modulated light
can be made as follows.

Consider the case where the optical modulator output is received
through the optical circulator 417 or the like. Assume that mark-side

optical electrical field of the modulated light is $E_0 \exp[i(\omega_c t + \phi_0)]$, mark-side optical electrical field of the reflected light 1 is $E_1 \exp[i(\omega_c t + \phi_1)]$, and mark-side optical electrical field of the reflected light 2 is $E_2 \exp[i(\omega_c t + \phi_2)]$, then the optical electrical field before
 5 reception is expressed by the following expression.

$$E_{OUT}(t) = E_0 \exp[i(\omega_c t + \phi_0)] + E_1 \exp[i(\omega_c t + \phi_1)] + E_2 \exp[i(\omega_c t + \phi_2)] \quad (5)$$

The received optical current is given by the following expression
 10 by neglecting all the coefficients required.

$$\begin{aligned} i_p = & E_0^2 + 2E_0E_1 \exp[i(\phi_0 - \phi_1)] + 2E_0E_2 \exp[i(\phi_0 - \phi_2)] \\ & + E_1^2 + E_2^2 + 2E_1E_2 \exp[i(\phi_1 - \phi_2)] \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Here, the first term is the modulated light itself, and the second
 15 and subsequent terms are noise. The first term to sixth term represent when the modulated light and reflected light are all on the mark-side: the modulation optical power; the beat (interference) between the modulated light and the reflected light 1; the beat (interference) between the modulated light and the reflected light 2; the power of
 20 the reflected light 1; the power of the reflected light 2; and the beat (interference) between the reflected light 1 and the reflected light 2. The fourth to sixth terms are negligible because the reflected light is small as compared with the modulated light. Here, considering the second and third terms, normalized beat noise power is defined
 25 as follows.

$$\sigma_{\text{RIN}}^2 = \frac{2(E_0^2 E_1^2 + E_0^2 E_2^2)}{(E_0^2)^2} \quad (7)$$

The beat noise when a plurality of reflection points are involved can be handled as Gaussian distribution with a variance given by expression (7). On the contrary, when the number of the reflection points is small, excessive estimation of the beat noise is made.

The above discussion so far considers as the reflected light rays the reflected light 1 and reflected light 2 from both end faces of the bidirectional optical amplifiers 409 and 415. In practice, however, besides the end face reflections at the bidirectional optical amplifiers 409 and 415, there are input/output terminal reflections of a variety of optical devices inserted into the system, and reflections by optical connectors, and the reflected light rays from these reflection points undergo the gains of the bidirectional optical amplifiers 409 and 415, and become nonnegligible depending on their reflectances. In such a case, considering the end face reflectance r used in the discussion up to now as the sum of the reflectances of the reflection points other than the end face reflection, it can be correctly said that the estimation of the effect of the reflected light rays using the variance given by expression (7) is appropriate. On the other hand, when the reflections from both end faces of the bidirectional optical amplifiers 409 and 415 are dominant, it is appropriate to consider the foregoing estimation as the worst case.

The foregoing discussion is made on the analogy of the paper IEEE J. Lightwave Technol., vol. 14, no. 6, pp. 1097-1105, 1996 describing a method of quantitatively estimating the effect of the coherent

crosstalk of an arrayed-waveguide grating (AWG). However, in the present optical modulation apparatus, since the probability that the reflected light 2 is mark when the modulated light is mark is 1/2, the foregoing expression (7) can be rewritten by the following
 5 expression.

$$\sigma_{\text{RIN}}^2 = \frac{2E_0^2 E_1^2 + E_0^2 E_2^2}{(E_0^2)^2} \quad (8)$$

The value of the expression is equal to twice the reciprocal of the
 10 foregoing expression (2).

<Calculation Example of Effect of Reflected Light>

FIG. 13 shows calculation results using the foregoing expression (8). In Fig.13, the horizontal axis represents a modulation section loss (L) [dB], and the vertical axis represents a Q value [dB] on
 15 the left side, and the optical modulation apparatus gain [dB] on the right side. As for the optical modulation apparatus gain, are drawn both $2G - (L - 3.0)$ [dB] without considering the 3dB modulation loss in the modulation section (optical intensity modulators) 411 or 419, and $2G - L$ [dB] considering the 3dB modulation loss. The Q value here
 20 refers to an evaluation parameter that determines the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of the modulated light proposed in IEEE Photon. Technol. Lett. Vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 304-306, and is defined by the following expression

$$Q = \frac{S(1) - S(0)}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_0} \quad (9)$$

where $S(1)$ and $S(0)$ indicate the signal levels of the mark and space, respectively, and σ_1 and σ_0 represent noise quantities of mark and space, respectively. Here, assume that $S(1) = 1$, then $\sigma_1 = \sigma_{\text{RIN}}$, and
 5 $S(0)$ and σ_0 are considered nearly zero.

It is assumed in the calculation that the input continuous wave power to the optical modulation apparatuses 405 and 407 is -6 dBm, the bidirectional optical amplifier gain G is 10 [dB], the bidirectional optical amplifier noise factor is 7 dB, and the total reflectance
 10 of the bidirectional optical amplifier is -22 dB, and that the modulated light is received by direct photoelectric conversion rather than by optical preamplifier reception. As shown in FIG. 13, which illustrates the calculation results, the Q value takes a maximum value when the modulation section loss $L = 11.5$ [dB], that is, when $L = G + 1.5$ [dB],
 15 and the curve representing the Q value has left-right symmetry with respect to the center having that value. In FIG. 13, ranges (α) , (β) , (γ) and (δ) are as follows.

$$(\alpha) \quad 0 \leq L \leq 2G + 3.0$$

The optical modulation section loss region that ensures the
 20 optical modulator gain $2G - (L - 3.0) \geq 0$, and the Q value with the optical modulator gain $2G - (L - 3.0) = 0$ (dB).

$$(\beta) \quad 3.0 \leq L \leq 2G$$

The optical modulation section loss region that ensures the
 optical modulator gain $2G - L \geq 0$, and the Q value with the optical
 25 modulator gain $2G - L = 0$ (dB).

$$(\gamma) \quad G - 4.5 \leq L \leq G + 7.5$$

The region where the Q value is within 3 dB of the maximum value.

$$(\delta) L = G + 1.5$$

The modulation section loss that takes the maximum Q value.

As for the region (δ), it is as described above. In addition, the upper limit values of L in the regions (α) and (β) indicate that
 5 the optical modulation gain is equal to or greater than 0 [dB]. Furthermore, as for the modulation section loss L, its value is logically determined from the fact that the Q value curve has the left-right symmetry as described above.

The Q value becomes within 3 dB with respect to the maximum
 10 value when $5.5 \text{ [dB]} \leq L \leq 17.5 \text{ [dB]}$, that is, $(G + 1.5) - 6 \text{ [dB]} \leq L \leq (G + 1.5) + 6 \text{ [dB]}$. The range of L is independent of the value G. In fact, solving the quadratic equation for x, which is obtained by substituting the value x defined in the foregoing expression (3) into the foregoing expression (1), and by making the half of that
 15 result (3 dB reduction) equal to expression (1), gives the following solution.

$$x = \frac{(2\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{6})}{2g} \quad (10)$$

20 In addition, rewriting it in the logarithmic scale gives the following.

$$\begin{aligned} L &= -10 \log_{10}(x) = 10 \log_{10}\left(\frac{2}{2\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{6}}\right) + 10 \log_{10}(g) \\ &\cong (G + 1.5) \pm 6 \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

It indicates the upper limit value and lower limit value of the region (γ).

Accordingly, with maintaining the gain, the optical modulation apparatus can keep the ratio low of the reflected light to the modulated light with placing the modulation section loss L in a given range in the region (α) (such as (β) , (γ) and (δ)). In this case, as is clear from FIG. 13, the ratio can be reduced as the modulation section loss L approaches $L = G + 1.5$ at (δ) .

(FOURTH EMBODIMENT)

FIG. 14 shows a configuration of the optical modulation apparatus of a fourth embodiment in accordance with the present invention. The optical modulation apparatus of the present embodiment implements a stable amplifying function by reducing the effect of the reflected light from the end faces of the bidirectional optical amplifiers by inserting polarization rotation means.

As shown in FIG. 14, the present system is a multi-wavelength collective optical modulation apparatus that includes a polarization demultiplexer 501 for separating the input multi-wavelength light from the output modulated light by the difference in the plane of polarization; a wavelength multi-demultiplexer 502 for demultiplexing the multi-wavelength light into every predetermined wavelengths; bidirectional optical amplifiers 503 for bidirectionally amplifying the individual single wavelength optical powers demultiplexed; polarization rotation means 504 each for bidirectionally rotating the plane of polarization of the single wavelength light; optical intensity modulators 505 each for bidirectionally modulating the intensity of the single wavelength light; and optical reflectors 506 for feeding the modulated single wavelength light rays output from the optical intensity modulators 505 back to the bidirectional optical

amplifiers 503.

As the polarization demultiplexer 501, a polarization beam splitter (PBS) is applicable. Alternatively, a configuration is also possible which has the wavelength multi-demultiplexer 502 produce
5 output light via an optical circulator or an optical coupler, and extracts the light whose polarization shifts from that of the input light by 90 degrees by using a polarizer.

As the wavelength multi-demultiplexer 502, an AWG is applicable, for example. The AWG has the light incident onto an input waveguide
10 output from a different output waveguide in accordance with the wavelength. The AWG has reversibility, and can multiplex a plurality of wavelength light rays into a single output waveguide.

As the bidirectional optical amplifiers 503, SOAs can be used, for example. The SOA is an optical amplifier for amplifying the light
15 traveling through the active layer in the semiconductor by stimulated emission by reducing the reflection from the cavity end faces of a semiconductor laser. As the bidirectional optical amplifiers 503, fiber amplifiers such as erbium doped fiber amplifiers (EDFAs) can also be used. However, since the fiber amplifier is composed of a
20 semiconductor laser for outputting pumping light, a doped fiber doped with erbium and the like, and a coupler for coupling the pumping light to the doped fiber, it will be more expensive than the SOA from the viewpoint of the number of the components. Accordingly, the SOA has a cost advantage.

25 The polarization rotation means 504 is installed between the bidirectional optical amplifiers 503 and the optical intensity modulators 505. As the polarization rotation means 504, a quarter-wave

plate or a Faraday cell is applicable. Alternatively, a Faraday mirror is usable which attaches a reflecting mirror to an output end of the Faraday cell.

As the optical intensity modulators 505, a Mach Zehnder type optical intensity modulator or an electro absorption optical intensity modulator (EA modulator) is applicable, for example. They have a function of carrying out intensity modulation of the single wavelength light by a data signal. These optical intensity modulators can achieve the intensity modulation by a 40 G(bps) order modulation signal at a practical level.

As the optical reflectors 507, a mirror having metal coating or dielectric multi-layer coating is applicable, for example. As a reflecting mirror for a particular wavelength, a diffraction grating or fiber Bragg grating is also applicable to the optical reflector. In addition, as an application of the fiber Bragg grating, an optical reflector can be used in which a diffraction grating is directly written on an optical waveguide.

One of the output ports of the polarization demultiplexer 501 is optically connected to the input waveguide of the wavelength multi-demultiplexer 502 via a spatial optical system or an optical waveguide. The output waveguides of the wavelength multi-demultiplexer 502 are optically connected to first ports of the bidirectional optical amplifiers 503 via a spatial optical system or optical waveguides. Second ports of the bidirectional optical amplifiers 503 are optically connected to first ports of the polarization rotation means 504 via a spatial optical system or optical waveguides as well. Second ports of the polarization rotation means

504 are optically connected to first ports of the optical intensity modulators 505 via a spatial optical system or optical waveguides as well. Second ports of the optical intensity modulators 505 are optically connected to the optical reflectors 507 via a spatial optical system or optical waveguides as well.

In the present embodiment, the polarization demultiplexer 501 separates the inputs to the optical intensity modulators 505 from their modulated light outputs. However, in the case where the quarter-wave plates are used as the polarization rotation means 504, the angles of the planes of polarization of the input light rays and the output light rays differ by 90 degrees. Accordingly, the input light rays can be separated from the output light rays by extracting the particular polarized waves from the output light rays by the polarization demultiplexer 501.

The multi-wavelength light input to the wavelength multi-demultiplexer 502 via the input waveguide is demultiplexed to the individual wavelengths by the wavelength multi-demultiplexer 502. Each single wavelength light passing through the demultiplexing is led to corresponding one of the bidirectional optical amplifiers 503 to have its power amplified.

The bidirectional optical amplifiers 503 bring about signal degradation because of the gain scrambling between the continuous waves and modulated light rays in the saturation region of the gain. Accordingly, as illustrated in FIG. 5, it is preferable that the bidirectional optical amplifiers 503 be used in the unsaturated region of the gain in which the gain (the vertical axis) is maintained at a constant value as long as the sum of the output powers (the horizontal

axis) (or the sum of input powers) of the continuous waves and the modulated light from the bidirectional optical amplifiers 503 is equal to or less than a particular output power (or input power).

The continuous waves (single wavelength light rays) whose powers
5 are amplified by the individual bidirectional optical amplifiers 503 are input to the corresponding polarization rotation means 504. The polarization rotation means 504 rotate the planes of polarization of the continuous waves by 45 degrees, and supply them to the optical intensity modulators 505. The optical intensity modulators 505 carry
10 out the intensity modulation of the continuous waves by modulation signals (data signals). The modulated single wavelength light rays are output from the optical reflector side ports of the optical intensity modulators 505, and are input to the optical reflectors 507. The modulated light rays reflected by the optical reflectors 507 pass
15 through the optical intensity modulators 505 again, and are input to the polarization rotation means 504. The modulated light rays have their planes of polarization rotated by 45 degrees by the polarization rotation means 504, and are input to the bidirectional optical amplifiers 503 which amplify the optical powers again. Since the output
20 modulated light rays of the bidirectional optical amplifiers 503 have the planes of polarization different by 90 degrees from those of the input light rays, the polarization demultiplexer 501 can separate the output light rays from the input light rays. Accordingly, the output modulated light rays from the bidirectional optical amplifiers
25 503 are multiplexed by the wavelength multi-demultiplexer 502, and are output from the output port of the polarization demultiplexer 501 to a system outside.

To operate the optical amplifier in the bidirectional mode, the optical amplifier cannot include an optical isolator. Accordingly, it is necessary to consider the effect of the end face reflections from both terminals of the optical amplifying paths. As shown in FIG. 4, there are two reflected light rays in the bidirectional transmission (reflected light ray 1 and reflected light ray 2). The reflected light ray 1 propagates in the same direction as the modulated light, and the reflected light ray 2 in the same direction as the continuous waves. The continuous waves undergo the intensity modulation and become modulated light, and the reflected light ray 2 travels through the same path as the continuous waves. Consequently, if the planes of polarization of the reflected light rays 1 and 2, continuous waves, and modulated light rays are the same as in the conventional example, the modulated light rays are provided with the reflected light ray 1 and reflected light ray 2. As a result, the modulated light rays interfere with the same polarization direction components of the reflected light ray 1 and reflected light ray 2, causing the intensity fluctuations as the beat noise.

However, in the configuration of the present embodiment having the polarization rotation means 504, the reflected light ray 1 and reflected light ray 2 from the bidirectional optical amplifiers 503 are orthogonal to the polarization direction of the continuous waves or modulated light rays traveling in the same direction as indicated by arrows enclosed by circles representing the directions of the planes of polarization in FIG. 15. Since the reflected light ray 1 and the modulated light rays have the polarization directions orthogonal to each other, the polarization demultiplexer 501 can separate them at

the output. In addition, the reflected light ray 2 has the polarization direction orthogonal to that of the continuous waves, and maintain the polarization relationship after the reflected light ray 2 passes through the intensity modulation and become modulated light rays.

5 Thus, the reflected light ray 2 can be separated from the continuous waves so as to output by the polarization demultiplexer 501 in the same manner as the reflected light ray 1. As a result, the intensity fluctuations due to the interference between the two light rays can be eliminated.

10 According to the configuration of the present embodiment, as shown in Fig.15, the planes of polarization of the light rays are the same in the two directions on the paths from the outputs of the polarization rotation means 504 to the return to the polarization rotation means 504 after the reflection by the optical reflectors
15 507. Consequently, it is possible to use as the optical intensity modulators 505 an optical intensity modulator such as LiNbO_3 Mach Zehnder type optical intensity modulator capable of carrying out modulation only for a single input polarized wave.

(FIFTH EMBODIMENT)

20 FIG. 16 shows a configuration of the optical modulation apparatus of a fifth embodiment in accordance with the present invention. The system of the fifth embodiment has polarizers 506, which enable only single polarized waves to pass through, interposed before or after the optical intensity modulators 505 of the multi-wavelength
25 collective optical modulation apparatus in the foregoing fourth embodiment (in FIG. 16, they are interposed after). Since the remaining configuration is the same as that of the fourth embodiment, the detailed

description thereof is omitted here.

Generally speaking, the polarization extinction ratio between two orthogonal polarized waves deteriorates markedly when coupling a plurality of optical devices and fibers. According to the configuration shown in FIG. 16, since the planes of polarization of the light rays are the same in the two directions on the paths from the outputs of the polarization rotation means 504 to the return to the polarization rotation means 504 after the reflection by the optical reflectors 507, the polarizers 506 can be inserted into the optical paths. The insertion of the polarizers 506 can recover the polarization extinction ratio degraded.

(OTHER EMBODIMENTS)

The present invention has been described by way of example of preferred embodiments. However, the embodiments in accordance with the present invention are not limited to the foregoing examples, and a variety of modifications such as replacement, changes, addition, increase or decrease in the number, or the changes in the geometry of the components of the configuration are all included in the embodiments in accordance with the present invention as long as they fall within the scope of the claims.